

COMPREHENSIVE APPLICATION POWER TESTER

Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application claims the benefit of United States Provisional Application Number 60/193,213, filed March 30, 2000.

Field Of The Invention

The present invention relates generally to testing electronic devices and components. More particularly, the present invention relates to testing disc drives and other devices under stress conditions.

Background of the Invention

There is a long recognized need for reliability in the manufacture and design of electronic devices. This is not any more evident than in the disc drive industry. The computer industry has adopted standards of +5 Volts DC and +12 Volts DC as nominal voltages for powering disc storage devices. Unexpected disturbances often occur in these nominal voltages during the life time of a disc storage product. The frequency and severity of these disturbances are highly random. They vary widely based on computer power supply capability, local utility quality, climate, operating environment, and other numerous factors. Design of disc storage products must provide a certain amount of immunity to these disturbances in order for the products to survive and provide useful service throughout their useful life.

Since these disturbances are highly random and unpredictable, ability to apply precisely controlled disturbances is very useful in designing disc storage products and diagnosing failures which occur in product applications.

Preventing damage from power disturbances in electronic devices is vital to the success of a product. If damaged from a power disturbance, a highly sensitive electronic device may be impaired from working properly. Some of the problems caused by power disturbances may include hardware malfunctioning, integrated circuits being rendered ineffective, memory being rewritten or lost, software and firmware erased, or data may be lost. If an electronic device is damaged by a power disturbance, the product will probably have to be completely replaced. Thus, there clearly exists a need to test the design capabilities of an electronic device to discern if the device is capable of handling the power disruptions for which it may encounter.

The present invention provides a solution to this and other problems, and offers other advantages over the prior art.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to a power testing system which solves the above-mentioned problem.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, an electronic device power testing method is provided in which applying a nominal voltage to an electronic component, introducing a voltage disruption to the nominal voltage, and repeating the voltage disruption for a specified number of instances is done.

The present invention also can be implemented as an electronic device power tester.

These and various other features as well as advantages which characterize the present invention will be apparent upon reading of the following detailed description and review of the associated drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a block diagram in accordance with one preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic of one preferred embodiment of a power control module that can be used in the system shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a schematic of a digital to analog converter and a multiplier which can be used with the power control module shown in Fig. 2.

FIG. 4 is a schematic of one preferred embodiment of the power sequencing in accordance with one aspect of the present invention.

FIG. 5 illustrates timing diagrams of the power output signals in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description

The present invention provides a solution to the above identified problem. The present invention has multiple uses including testing the design of electronic devices by supplying various voltage disturbances, sequences, and interruptions to the electronic device.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a comprehensive application power tester 100 in accordance with one preferred embodiment of the present invention. A system, like the one shown in FIG. 1 includes a computer 101, computer software 102, a multifunction input/output (I/O) board 103, a power control module (PCM) 104, and at least one device under test (DUT) 105.

The software program **102** communicates with the PCM **104** through the I/O board **103**. The software system provides a graphical user interface (GUI) (not shown) in which the operator can input requirements while testing. The I/O board **103** allows two-way communication between the computer **101** and the PCM **104**. In one preferred embodiment, the I/O board **103** provides 3 counters/timers, 2 digital to analog (D/A) channels, 24 digital I/O lines, and 8 analog to digital (A/D) input channels.

The PCM **104** is connected to the I/O board **103** by a multiple conductor ribbon cable (not shown). In one preferred embodiment, the PCM **104** includes an AC power switch **106**, a +5 Volt DC and a +12 Volt DC power source **107**, a +24 Volt DC power source **108**, a variable low disturbance switch **109**, a variable peak disturbance switch **110**, a down connector **111**, and an up connector **112**.

A DUT **105** is connected to the PCM **104** via a power connector (not shown). The DUT **105** can be connected to the PCM **104** at either the down connector **111** or the up connector **112**. A second DUT **105** may be connected to either the up connector **112** or the down connector **111**.

The schematic of one preferred embodiment of the PCM **104** is shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 illustrates a variable low disturbance switch **204** and a variable peak disturbance switch **205** as well as the other components of the PCM **104**, including the 120 Volt AC power supply **206**, the +5 Volt DC and +12 Volt DC power supply **207**, the +24 Volt DC power supply **208**, the up connector **212**, and the down connector **211**.

The variable peak disturbance switch **110** consists of bipolar NPN transistor **220** and transistor **222**. Transistor **220** and transistor **222** are configured as emitter follower circuits to the DUT. The voltage source for transistor **220** and transistor **222** is the +24 Volt DC power supply **208**. The emitter of transistor **220** is a common node with the cathode of diode **224** and

the emitter of transistor **220** is a common node with the cathode of diode **226**. During normal operation, power is provided to **the DUT** via diodes **224** and **226**, respectively. During peak voltage conditions, power is provided by transistors **220** and **222** in linear conduction mode, with the voltages determined by the voltage at each of the transistor's base. The base voltages are set by operational amplifiers **230** and **232**, respectively. Operational amplifiers **230** and **232** are configured as non-inverting amplifiers with positive terminal inputs set by two of the multifunction I/O board's digital-to-analog converters (DAC), **240** and **242**. Transistor **220**'s and **222**'s base networks include individual, high voltage, open collector drivers **260** and **262**, which are normally in a non-asserted state. Resistors **250** and **252** dissipate the individual operational amplifiers **230** and **232** voltages while high voltage, open collector drivers **260** and **262**, are in a non-asserted state and transistors **220** and **222** are in a non-conduct state.

Voltage disruption frequency and voltage disruption time duration are determined by counter timers on the multifunction I/O board, specifically, **255**. When line **255** asserts a voltage disruption, each of the individual high voltage drivers, **260** and **262**, outputs assert to the operational amplifier's voltage, which is then reflected at the base terminals of transistors **220** and **222**. This puts transistors **220** and **222** to assume a proportional conduct state and then diodes **224** and **226** serve to block the higher voltage, from transistors **220** and **222**, conduction from entering the lower voltage power supplies. The result is a controlled voltage spike for a specific duration.

The variable low disturbance switch consists of an analog switch **271**, a transistor **272**, an operational amplifier **311**, and a voltage divider consisting of resistors **273** and **274**. In normal operation, the voltage is controlled by the output of operational amplifier **311** and the voltage divider circuit, resistors **273** and **274**. The voltage provided to the voltage divider, resistors **273** and

274, is determined by a DAC output, 312, from the DAC integrated circuit 310. The voltage output from the DAC output, 312, is programmed using three digital I/O lines 320, 321, and 322. Fig. 3 shows the clock input 320 to the DAC 310. Also shown are the chip select input 321 and the data input 322. Lines 320, 321, and 322 provide the ability to program the individual DAC outputs of the DAC integrated circuit 310 with a serial data stream.

A variable low voltage disturbance occurs when the analog switch, 271, between the gate of transistor 270 and the output of operational amplifier 232 is closed(on). During that time transistor 270's gate voltage is set by the output of operational amplifier 232, which is determined by the DAC line 242 from the multifunction I/O board. The timing of the analog switch 271 to the on condition is determined by the multifunction I/O board's counter timers, specifically line 255. An example of signals that can be delivered to a DUT 105 are shown in Fig. 5.

The conventional operation of the system 100 will be described with reference to the waveforms illustrated in Fig. 5. Electronic devices are attached to the up connector 112 or the down connector 111 depending upon the type of power disruption desired. The PCM 104 power switch 106 is turned to the on position. The operator starts the software application 102 that provides control to one of the digital control lines 239 of the I/O board 103 which drives a solid state relay 269. When this control line is active and the PCM 104 power switch 106 is on, power is available for delivery to the DUT 105.

In one embodiment of the present invention, voltage sequencing is available on the down connector. In normal operation, power to the DUT attached to the down connector is not sequence controlled. However, when sequencing is required during power-on, or power off, or both; the program 102 sets the conditions for sequencing with digital control lines 410, 411, 412,

and 413. By asserting 410 alone, no voltage is delivered to the DUT. When 410 is asserted and at the moment 411 is asserted, the on/off and lead/lag conditions set by 412 and 413 are performed. The time lag between lead and lag is set by the program 102 using a counter (not shown) sent out on line 414 from the multifunction I/O board 103.

With the DUT 105 powered on, the operator of the computer application 102 is able to specify voltage disruptions or glitches 506-507 to be enabled. The operator may select whether the voltage disruptions 506-507 will be enabled for the 5 Volt power 502, the 12 Volt power 503, or both. The operator is able to control the voltage disruption frequency by controlling the interval 508 between disruptions. The operator is also able to control the duration of the voltage disruption 509 and the amplitude 510. If the operator specifies a peak voltage value for the voltage disruption, then the corresponding low voltage value will be a default, and vice versa. The operator may not set both peak and low values for a given voltage. However, a peak voltage value may be set for one voltage and a low voltage value set for the other voltage.

If voltage disruptions are disabled for both voltages, then the DUT 105 receives nominal voltage with no disruptions. Nominal voltages may be set for either the up connector 112 or the down connector 111.

The preferred embodiment as described above is configured to test a hard disc drive. It should be noted that the present invention may be configured with the same or different voltage values to test a variety of electronic devices, such as floppy drives, modems, cd-roms, and dvd players. Further modifications would allow testing of any electronic component by adjusting the magnitude of the output voltage and/or adjusting the magnitude of the disturbance voltage.

It is to be understood that even though numerous characteristics and advantages of various embodiments of the present invention have been set forth in the foregoing description, together with details of the structure and function of various embodiments of the invention, this disclosure is illustrative only, and changes may be made in detail, especially in matters of structure and arrangement of parts within the principles of the present invention to the full extent indicated by the broad general meaning of the terms in which the appended claims are expressed. For example, the particular elements may vary depending on the particular application for the widget while maintaining substantially the same functionality without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. In addition, although the preferred embodiment described herein is directed to a power testing system, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the teachings of the present invention can be applied to other systems without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.